

**[CONFIDENTIAL.]**

**SELECTIONS**

FROM THE

**VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS**

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,

**NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,**

**CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPÚTÁNÁ,**

**Received up to 15th November, 1887.**

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**POLITICAL.**

The *A'zád* (Lucknow), of the 11th November, says that Dalíp Singh, Jamalu-l-din, and Ayúb Khán. Dalíp Singh, who has no influence over the natives, was ill-advised in severing his connection with the British Government. The only result of his foolish action has been that he has become a Russian pensioner. Supposing some Panjábis sympathize with him, as has been imagined by the *Civil and Military Gazette*, he can do no harm to the British Government. Jamalu-l-din is a man of straw, and has cast in his lot with the Mahárája in order to make a name. The proclamation issued by them is so much paper wasted. The natives would have been thankful if they had sent them blank paper, which might have been turned to good account. Their bitter experiences of the mutiny are still fresh in their memory. A large number of people were condemned to the gallows, and many well-to-do persons lost their all and were reduced to poverty. The natives cannot be so foolish as to again court ruin by incurring the displeasure of the British Government. On the other hand, the case of Ayúb Khán is quite different: his escape cannot be viewed with equanimity. A large portion of the population of Afghanistan sympathizes with him: and Abdul Rahmán Khán has

Circulation,  
240 copies.



alienated the hearts of the people by his tyranny and oppression. Hence the Government of India should carefully watch Ayub's movements.

Circulation,  
595 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbār* (Lucknow), of the 10th November, says that at first it was rumoured that Dalip Singh had sent his photographs to this country : then another rumour was spread to the effect that copies of a proclamation, issued by the Mahārāja and Jamālu-l-dīn, and printed at Paris, had been received by natives. Now a Gurmukhi letter is reported to have been received in the Panjāb from Dalip Singh. The question is whether these rumours were well founded, and, if so, whether the photographs, the proclamation, and the Gurmukhi letter were really sent by Dalip Singh, or whether they were circulated by a Russian agent or some disaffected native. A thorough enquiry should be made, and steps should be taken to prevent the circulation of such seditious papers, even though they are not likely to have any effect on natives.

Alleged circulation of  
seditious papers in India.

Circulation,  
450 copies.

The *Koh-i-Nūr* (Lahore), of the 12th November, says that several Anglo-Indian newspapers have republished from the *Standard* Dalip Singh's proclamation which he printed at Paris. The proclamation being all nonsense, the *Koh* does not consider it necessary to publish it for the information of its readers. The Mahārāja cannot do better than to surrender himself to the British Government as Ayub Khān has done : in that case Her Gracious Majesty is sure again to extend to him the same maternal care and affection which he enjoyed before.

Maharāja Dalip Singh's  
proclamation.

Circulation,  
200 copies.

The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 9th November, referring to Mahārāja Dalip Singh's proclamation, says that the author of the paper, which is an appeal to the natives to rebel against the British Government, appears to have no insight into their sentiments and feelings. They are greatly attached to the British Government, desire its permanent establishment

The same.



in this country, and are always ready to sacrifice their lives and property on its behalf in times of danger; it is simply impossible that the Mahārāja should ever succeed in creating an insurrection. Being a native prince he is entitled to the sympathy of his countrymen. But when he does anything against the British Government, he loses all claim to their sympathy. True, he has some ground of complaint regarding his treatment by the British Government, but he was by no means justified in rebelling. In conclusion, the *Sindhu* publishes a Marathi translation of the proclamation.

The *Koh-i-Nūr* (Lahore), of the 12th November, advertising to the news regarding Ayúb Khán surrendering himself to the Government of India, congratulates Lord Dufferin on the incident, saying that it is a great achievement of his diplomacy.

Circulation,  
450 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbār* (Lucknow), of the 10th November, considers the Nizám's offer of aid as a crushing answer to the attacks made by some Anglo-Indian newspapers on native states, and asks the Government of India to advise native princes to improve the efficiency of their armies. The writer also counsels the Anglo-Indian newspapers to give up the evil practice of indulging in unjust attacks on the native states and impugning their loyalty.

Circulation,  
595 copies.

The *Delhi Punch* (Lahore), of the 9th November, represents England as an English lady lying on her bed and annoyed by a number of gnats called Ireland, Russia, China, Burma, Egypt, Dalip Singh, Suchet Singh, Jamálu-l-dín, and Ayúb Khán.

Circulation,  
315 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálakánkar), of the 11th November, is glad to say that the Mahārāja of Mysore has contributed Rs. 1,000 for the support of the National Congress. The contribution shows that the Mahārāja sympathizes with the objects of the Con-

Circulation,  
181 copies.



gress, as may be expected. One of the principal objects of the assembly is to agitate for the appointment of the members of the Viceroy's Legislative Council by election. The Mahārāja has already established at Mysore a Council, to which the representatives of the people are admitted, and which is consulted by His Highness in all matters relating to the income and expenditure of the state. The Congress ought to be highly grateful to the Mahārāja for his sympathy, which will greatly tend to increase its prestige. It may be hoped that other native princes will follow his noble example, and extend a helping hand to the national assembly.

#### GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,  
181 copies.

The *Hindustān* (Kālakānkar), commenting, in its issues of the 12th and 13th November, on Sir Alfred Lyall's administration, says Sir Alfred Lyall's administration, says that the 20th idem sees the end of his rule. His approaching departure, which had long been desired by the people, will be welcome to them. He was the chief adviser of the Lytton-Strachey government, which declared an unnecessary and unjust war against Sher Ali, and introduced the license-tax to meet the immense cost of the war. As might be expected from his connection with that government, despotism and indifference to justice formed the leading traits in his character, and, in spite of his many good qualities, prevented him from acquiring popularity with the natives. Succeeding Sir George Couper, who had made himself very unpopular by his illiberal and retrograde policy, Sir Alfred could have easily won the good will of the people, if he had pleased. When the graduates of these provinces submitted a memorial to him praying for their employment in the public service in preference to other candidates who had not received a sound English education, his Government gave a very unsatisfactory reply, which caused much grief and prevented him from becoming popular with the graduates, even though he subsequently appointed many of them to good posts. In justice to him it must, however, be stated that he was not, like his predecessor, an enemy to high



education. He assisted in the maintenance of the Agra College, and has established a University at Allahabad on the eve of his departure. It will be remembered that, with reference to the recruitment of the public service, Sir George Couper issued an order in January, 1879, to the effect that no candidate should be appointed to a post of Rs. 10 or upwards where a knowledge of English was necessary, unless he had passed the Anglo-Vernacular Middle Class Examination, taking Urdu or Persian as his second language. Obviously, the condition as to second language was unjust and calculated to exclude from the public service those Hindus who studied English and their mother tongue, *vis.*, Hindi, and not Urdu. Sir Alfred Lyall, who was very fond of Persian, maintained the unjust order of his predecessor. This was another cause of his unpopularity. There were some redeeming features in his administration. He was an advocate of Lord Ripon's Local Self-government scheme and always encouraged it. He is entitled to the gratitude of the people for the establishment of the Local Legislative Council, which they had long desired. They are also thankful to him for giving them a separate university, although they did not much desire it. Moreover, he did not leave everything to his Secretaries, but himself attended even to ordinary business. But it is to be regretted that these benefits, bestowed by His Honour on these provinces, dwindle into insignificance when compared with his illegal and unjust proceedings in the Laidman-Hearsey case. The *Hindustán* then refers to Mr. Laidman's alleged ill-treatment of the landowners of Arnigadh, and is surprised that, although the evidence produced before the Chief Justice, during Captain Hearsey's trial, clearly showed that Mr. Laidman was in the habit of abusing suitors in Court, and that although he perjured himself before the Chief Justice, Sir Alfred Lyall, far from inflicting any punishment on him, gave him promotion. His Honour's partiality to Mr. Laidman created widespread discontent, and this is the reason why no general demonstrations have been made in his favour on his retirement. He discontinued the Government sub-



scription to the *Hindustani* newspaper of Lucknow, because it severely criticized his proceedings on one occasion ! It is a matter of deep regret that an able ruler and distinguished scholar like Sir Alfred was unable to win the good will of the people owing to his undue partiality to brother civilians and want of sympathy with natives.

The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 11th November, says that native public opinion is divided as to the advisability of establishing a Memorial in honour of Sir Alfred Lyall. Those persons who have received titles or other favours from His Honour are naturally anxious to establish a Memorial; while others hold that he does not deserve the honour. The former can do as they please; but what would they say if the latter established a Memento of the Laidman-Hearsey case? It is beyond the shadow of a doubt that that unfortunate case greatly contributed to the retiring Lieutenant Governor's unpopularity. The *Ázád* is of opinion that when public opinion is almost equally divided on the subject, no Memorial had better be erected. It is not evident on what principles Memorials are established in this country. A clock-tower was built in Oudh as a Memento of Sir George Couper's administration, even though he had done the greatest amount of harm to the province.

Circulation,  
595 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 11th November, gives an account of Sir Alfred Lyall's stay at Lucknow, referring to the feasts and entertainments held in his honour, and publishing the various addresses presented to him, and his replies. An account of His Honour's visit to Benares is also given.

Circulation,  
180 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 8th November, regrets to say that Khwája Ahmad Hasan, one of the ablest and most experienced Tahsildárs in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, will have shortly to retire from the public service. It would seem that he has fallen a

Compulsory retirement of  
Khwája Ahmad Hasan,  
Tahsildár.



victim to the religious quarrel between the Hindús and Musalmáns of Budaun. A bad character happening to strike Bábu Harnám Chander with a shoe, the members of the Board of Revenue were led to believe that the assault had been committed at the instigation of Khwája Ahmad Hasan, who was transferred from Budaun in consequence. The Tahsildár coming to know the cause of his transfer, spoke on the subject to the Bábu, who wrote to him expressing his deep regret at his transfer, and saying that, as he had known the Khwája since childhood, he did not think that the Khwája had in any way instigated the assault against him. The Magistrate of Budaun gave the Tahsildár a letter praising him for his ability and cleverness. The Khwája sent a petition to the Board of Revenue, forwarding therewith the Bábu's and the Magistrate's letters, and protesting against his transfer owing to his alleged instigation of the assault on the Bibu: the Board replied that this had nothing to do with his transfer. However, it is believed, the Local Government issued orders in September to the effect that, as he was an old servant, he might be allowed to defer the submission of his application for pension till the end of December. The question is, what is the cause of his compulsory retirement? He is an old man and would voluntarily retire within three or four years. The circumstances under which he has been forced to retire are generally viewed with regret. The Local Government should at least acknowledge his services. The treatment which he has received from Government is calculated to disappoint all old and faithful public servants.

The *Victoria Paper* (Sialkot), of the 8th November, adverting to the report of the Deputy Commissioner of Umballa, embodying the results of his investigation in the Rájputra Railway accident, says that the conclusion arrived at by the Deputy Commissioner is that the accident was due to floods brought about by an excessive rainfall; that the railway officials were not to blame; and that only two persons were killed and seven or eight hurt by the accident.

Rájputra Railway accident and the Panjab Government.

Circulation  
950 copies.



The Lieutenant-Governor has not been satisfied with the investigation, and has ordered further enquiries to be made. His Honour thinks that the number of the killed and wounded exceeded that entered in the Deputy Commissioner's report. The *Paper* gives the substance of the Panjáb Government's letter to the Commissioner of Jullundar, and praises the Hon'ble Mr. J. B. Lyall for ordering a thorough enquiry to be made into the unfortunate accident. (The *Koh-i-Núr*, Lahore, of the 10th November, publishes *in extenso* an Urdu translation of the Panjáb Government's letter, and says that it will comment on the subject in a future issue.)

Circulation,  
240 copies.

The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 11th November, complains that the police officials greatly abuse their powers, and have made themselves a terror to the people, especially in the interior of districts. They torture suspected persons in order to extort confessions of guilt, and send innocent men to Magistrates for trial, letting off the real offenders on receipt of bribes. The Government should do something to protect the people from the police.

Circulation,  
450 copies.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 3rd November, represents a cultivator, who has been reduced to a mere skeleton by starvation, as ploughing his land with a pair of oxen, equally thin and lean with himself, and a mahájan or money-lender as a fat man, comfortably smoking his *hookah* in the veranda of his house.

#### LEGISLATION.

Circulation,  
205 copies.

The *Mihr-i-Nímroz* (Bijnor), of the 7th November, referring to the Revenue Recovery Bill, says that no exception can be taken to the objects of the measure. However, when a defaulter has been obliged to abandon his holding and migrate to another district or province, owing to a failure of crops or the severity of the revenue assessment, the arrears of revenue due by him should be remitted. But of course no indulgence should be shown to a defaulter who has no such objection to



make, and who wilfully refuses to pay the arrears. The *Mahr* hopes that these matters will be taken into consideration when the Bill is again introduced in the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

#### NATIVE STATES.

The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 11th November, says that

Circulation,  
240 copies.

Employment in Haidar-  
abad of retired officials of  
British India.

Mr. Dunlop is the Inspector-General of Revenue and Settlement in the Haidarabad State, and receives Rs. 3,000

on account of pay: he also does some work for the Amír Kabír and is paid Rs. 1,500 a month by him. He has lately been told by the Nizám's Government to serve only one master, quitting the service of the Amír Kabír or of His Highness. This is as it should be. If Nawáb Bashír-ul-daula, the new Prime Minister, puts a stop to all such objectionable practices, his administration is sure to be successful. The employment in Haidarabad of officials who were formerly in the service of the Government of India and retired on pension, is another evil which demands his immediate attention. A large number of such officials is to be found in the Nizám's service. Maulvi Muhammad Sadiq, who was attached to the Jamna Canal and lately took his pension, has gone to Haidarabad and will be appointed Manager of the Irrigation Department which will be established there, as it were, to provide for him. The employment of outsiders is a great injustice to the natives of Haidarabad, and leads to the money of the state being carried to other provinces. If there are no competent men among the natives, properly so-called, some of them should be sent to British India to receive the necessary training. The Government of India is also much to blame for allowing its retired officials to accept service under native princes.

The *Vazir-i-Hind* (Sialkot), of the 6th November, referring

Circulation,  
200 copies.

Kapurthala State and the  
heirs of Sardár Bikrama  
Singh, Ahluwalia, C.S.I.

to the death of Sardár Bikrama Singh, Ahluwalia, C.S.I., regrets to say that it is believed that the Kapurthala Darbár

desires to avail itself of the occasion to reduce the pension received by him. He received a pension of Rs. 60,000 a year,



but the darbár desires to pay a moiety to his son and heir, Kunwar Partab Singh, and that only for life. The proposal involves a great injustice to the family of the deceased Sardár. In view of his loyal services to the Kapurthala State and the Government of India, the Panjáb Government should interfere and induce the darbár to continue the full pension to his heirs and descendants in perpetuity. Moreover, his debts, which amount to about two lakhs, should be paid by the state. The Nizám has ordered Sir Salár Jang's debts to be paid from the Haidarabad Treasury.

Circulation,  
450 copies.

A correspondent of the *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 3rd November, says that one Habib Sháh Khán was accidentally shot by the heir apparent at Rámpur, while instructing the young prince in shooting. The deceased was putting up the target, and was shot dead by the accidental discharge of the prince's gun.

Circulation,  
240 copies.

A correspondent of the *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 11th November, is glad to say that the Rája of Dera has allowed his Musalmán subjects to build a mosque at the city for the offer of their prayers, and has also given them gratis Rs. 1,500 worth of building materials for the purpose. In the controversy connected with the Oudh Rent Act the Government Officers accused the talukdárs of oppressing their tenants; but they should look at the conduct of the Rája of Dera. He has clearly shown that he greatly sympathizes with his ryots, and is entirely free from religious prejudice.

#### LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation,  
180 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhabár* (Etáwah), of the 12th November, regrets to say that a disastrous fire broke out in the Allahabad Secretariat building, consuming almost all the records except those pertaining to Oudh: the building, too, is said to have been greatly damaged. The origin of the fire has not yet been discovered. The occurrence of the catastrophe on the eve of



Sir Alfred Lyall's retirement is greatly to be regretted, and like the Laidman-Hearsey case, the Oudh Rent Act, and the neglect of Muhammadan rights, will be a lasting memorial of His Honour's Administration. His successor will sadly miss the records that have been destroyed, though copies of most of the papers may, with great difficulty and expense, be obtained from other Government offices. The destruction of the Secretariat records may be justly considered a great misfortune to these provinces.

The *Panjáb Punch* (Lahore), of the 10th November, publishes a picture in which fever is represented as a monster attacking the people in Lahore and Amritsar and assisted by half educated physicians in its work of destruction.

Circulation,  
180 copies.

The *Ghamkhwár-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 12th November, says that the statue of Lord Lawrence placed near the Chief Court building at Lahore, having no cover is generally to be found covered with dust, and is always in danger of being injured by boys. The *Ghamkhwár* is of opinion that the statue should be removed to the Lahore Museum or some other suitable place.

Circulation,  
450 copies.

The *Jám-i-Jamshed* (Moradabad), of the 6th November, enters a strong protest against the new conservancy tax which the Municipal Board of Moradabad has resolved to introduce. The tax will be levied according to the rental value of houses, and the *Jám*, after giving the rates at which the tax will be levied, endeavours to show that the tax will press heavily on the people, especially on those who have small incomes but live in large houses bequeathed to them by their forefathers. The present system, under which the people make their own arrangements with the sweepers for the removal of the nightsoil and the clearing of their privies, is good and works satisfactorily enough. If the sweepers receive their pay from the Board, they will not obey the

Circulation,  
150 copies.



people, and will not do their work properly. If the Board intends the municipal sweepers to clean the houses also, the people will never allow this, because the touch of a sweeper is considered both by the Hindus and Musalmáns a pollution, and because the admission of an outsider is opposed to the *parda* system.



## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

| No. | NAME.                             | LOCALITY.         | LANGUAGE.    | MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE. | NAME OF PUBLISHER.    | DATE OF PAPER.        | DATE OF RECEIPT.   | CIRCULATION.                                           |
|-----|-----------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| 1   | <i>Akhb-i-Alam</i>                | ... Morádábád ... | Urdu         | Weekly                         | Muhammad Husain.      | 1887. 7th Nov. ...    | Nov. 11th ...      | 140 copies.                                            |
| 2   | <i>Aftab-i-Alam-tab</i>           | ... Láhore ...    | "            | "                              | Aya Singh             | Oct. 31st & Nov. 9th. | "                  | "                                                      |
| 3   | <i>Aftab-i-Azamgarh</i>           | ... Azamgarh ...  | "            | "                              | Qudrat Ali            | Nov. 6th ...          | 10th ...           | 208                                                    |
| 4   | <i>Aftab-i-Hind</i>               | ... Jullundur ... | "            | "                              | Barkat Ali            | 12th ...              | 14th ...           | 250                                                    |
| 5   | <i>Aftab-i-Panjab</i>             | ... Láhore ...    | "            | Tri-weekly                     | Diván Bútá Singh      | 7th, 9th & 11th.      | 10th, 12th & 13th. | 500                                                    |
| 6   | <i>Agrá Akhbár</i>                | ... Agrá ...      | "            | Weekly                         | Tajammul-Husain.      | 7th ...               | 12th ...           | 250                                                    |
| 7   | <i>Akhbár-i-Alam</i>              | ... Meerut ...    | "            | "                              | Muqarrab Husain Khan. | "                     | "                  | 63                                                     |
| 8   | <i>Akhbár-i-Am</i>                | ... Láhore ...    | "            | Tri-weekly                     | Mukund Rám            | 8th, 10th, & 12th.    | 10th, 12th & 14th. | 3,000                                                  |
| 9   | <i>Akhbár-i-Chundár</i>           | ... Chundár ...   | "            | Weekly                         | Rajab Ali             | 8th ...               | 13th ...           | 215                                                    |
| 10  | <i>Akhbáru-i-Akhbár</i>           | ... Delhi ...     | "            | "                              | Muhammadul-dín        | "                     | 11th ...           | 250                                                    |
| 11  | <i>Akmalu-l-Akhbár</i>            | ... " ...         | "            | "                              | Fakhrul-dín           | 4th ...               | 13th ...           | 150                                                    |
| 12  | <i>Alam-i-Taswir</i>              | ... Cawnpore ...  | "            | "                              | Rahmat-ul-lah         | 11th ...              | 14th ...           | 200                                                    |
| 13  | <i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i> | ... Aligarh ...   | Urdu-English | Bi-weekly                      | Guláb Rái             | 8th & 12th.           | 10th & 14th        | 500 copies (including 280 copies taken by Government). |
| 14  | <i>Almorá Akhbár</i>              | ... Almora ...    | Hindí        | Weekly                         | Sadá Nand             | 7th ...               | 10th ...           | 85 copies.                                             |



*List of newspapers examined—(continued).*

| No. | NAME.                       | LOCALITY.  | LANGUAGE.  | MONTHLY,<br>WEEKLY OR<br>OTHERWISE. | NAME OF PUBLISHER.             | DATE OF PAPER. | DATE OF RECEIPT. | CIRCULATION.                                                           |
|-----|-----------------------------|------------|------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 15  | Anjuman-i-Hind              | Lucknow    | Urdú       | Weekly                              | Chandan Lal                    | Nov. 5th       | Nov. 11th        | 150 copies.                                                            |
| 16  | Ashrafu-l-Akbbár            | Delhi      | "          | Tri-monthly                         | Mirzá Khén                     | " 11th         | " 15th           | 110 "                                                                  |
| 17  | Asad                        | Lucknow    | "          | Weekly                              | Ahmad Ali                      | " "            | " 12th           | 240 "                                                                  |
| 18  | Chalid Purzi                | Delhi      | "          | "                                   | Mír Hasan                      | " 8th          | " 11th           | 250 "                                                                  |
| 19  | Dabdaba-i-Sikandari         | Rámpur     | "          | Weekly                              | Muhammad Husain,               | " 7th          | " 9th            | 425 "                                                                  |
| 20  | Ushish-i-Hind               | Multán     | "          | "                                   | Ráj Náth                       | " 9th          | " 14th           | 120 "                                                                  |
| 21  | Delhi Punch                 | Láhore     | "          | "                                   | Fazlu-l-din                    | " "            | " 12th           | 315 "                                                                  |
| 22  | Dharm Jivan                 | "          | "          | "                                   | Brahma Dás                     | " 13th         | " 15th           | 300 "                                                                  |
| 23  | Gaur Kayasth                | Alláhábád  | "          | Monthly                             | Sankathá Prasád                | For September  | " 13th           | "                                                                      |
| 24  | Ghankhwar-i-Hind            | Láhore     | "          | Weekly                              | Ilmu-l-din                     | Nov. 12th      | " 15th           | 425 "                                                                  |
| 25  | Hém-i-Hind                  | Alláhábád  | "          | "                                   | Sadar-ul-din                   | " 6th          | " 10th           | 400 "                                                                  |
| 26  | Hindustán                   | Kálákankar | Hindí      | Daily                               | Rájá Rámpál Singh,             | " 8th to 13th, | " 9th to 14th,   | 181 "                                                                  |
| 27  | Jaipur Gazette              | Jaipur     | Hindí-Urdú | Bi-weekly                           | Mahábír Prasád                 | " 9th & 12th,  | " 11th & 15th,   | 100 "                                                                  |
| 28  | Jalwa-i-Ezadi               | Meerut     | Urdú       | Weekly                              | Muhammad Khalíl                | " 9th          | " 11th           | 130 "                                                                  |
| 29  | Jám-i-Jamshed               | Morádábád  | "          | "                                   | Jamshed Ali                    | " 6th          | " 13th           | 150 "                                                                  |
| 30  | Kárnámah                    | Lucknow    | "          | "                                   | Muhammad Yáqúb                 | " 7th          | " 11th           | 250 "                                                                  |
| 31  | Káshí Patríká               | Benares    | Hindí-Urdú | "                                   | Lakshmi Shankar<br>Misra, M.A. | " 11th         | " 14th           | 501 copies (in-<br>cluding 343<br>copies taken<br>by Govern-<br>ment). |
| 32  | Khair Khwáh-i-Álam,         | Delhi      | Urdú       | "                                   | Mir Hasan                      | " 8th          | " 11th           | 200 copies.                                                            |
| 33  | Khair Khwáh-i-Kash-<br>mir. | Láhore     | "          | "                                   | Sálig Rám                      | " 13th         | " 15th           | 400 "                                                                  |



|    |                         |     |              |     |     |                          |                      |     |                   |      |                    |                                                       |   |
|----|-------------------------|-----|--------------|-----|-----|--------------------------|----------------------|-----|-------------------|------|--------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|---|
| 34 | <i>Khurshaid-i-Afaq</i> | ... | Pilibhit     | ... | ... | ...                      | Mazhar Ahsan Khán,   | 7th | ...               | 10th | ...                | 200                                                   | " |
| 35 | <i>Koh-i-Nér</i>        | ... | Láhore       | ... | ... | ...                      | Harsukh Rái          | "   | 8th, 10th & 12th. | "    | 11th, 13th & 15th. | 450                                                   | " |
| 36 | <i>Lahore Gazette</i>   | ... | "            | ... | ... | ...                      | Didár Bakhsh         | "   | 5th & 12th.       | "    | 10th & 15th.       | 100                                                   | " |
| 37 | <i>Lamadu-l-Akhlaq</i>  | ... | Bareilly     | ... | ... | ...                      | Imdad Husain         | "   | 11th              | "    | 15th               | 225                                                   | " |
| 38 | <i>Lakfu-l-Akhdar</i>   | ... | Gorakhpur    | ... | ... | ...                      | Abdu-l-Latif         | "   | "                 | "    | 13th               | 150                                                   | " |
| 39 | <i>Lytton Gazette</i>   | ... | Delhi        | ... | ... | ...                      | Buláqí Dás           | "   | 8th               | "    | 10th               | 450                                                   | " |
| 40 | <i>Máruár Gazette</i>   | ... | Jodhpur      | ... | ... | Hindí-Eng-lish.          | Gobardhan Dás        | "   | 7th               | "    | "                  | 140                                                   | " |
| 41 | <i>Mashar-i-Qaisar</i>  | ... | Lucknow      | ... | ... | Urdú                     | Ghulám Muhammad,     | 8th | ...               | 10th | ...                | 200                                                   | " |
| 42 | <i>Matla-i-Nér</i>      | ... | Cawnpore     | ... | ... | "                        | Durgá Prasád         | "   | 5th & 12th.       | "    | 10th & 15th.       | 47                                                    | " |
| 43 | <i>Mauj-i-Narbuddá</i>  | ... | Hoshangábád, | ... | ... | "                        | Abdu-l-Karim         | "   | 7th               | "    | 15th               | 276                                                   | " |
| 44 | <i>Mauj-i-Zarfat</i>    | ... | "            | ... | ... | "                        | Abdu-l-Karim         | "   | "                 | "    | "                  | 150                                                   | " |
| 45 | <i>Masdaq-ka-Putla</i>  | ... | Rámpur       | ... | ... | "                        | Muhammad Razá        | "   | 10th              | "    | 14th               | 250                                                   | " |
| 46 | <i>Mihr-i-Nimroz</i>    | ... | Bijnor       | ... | ... | "                        | Karimu-i-lah         | "   | 7th               | "    | 11th               | 400                                                   | " |
| 47 | <i>Mittra Vilás</i>     | ... | Láhore       | ... | ... | Hindí                    | Mukund Rám           | "   | "                 | "    | 10th               | "                                                     | " |
| 48 | <i>Naiyar-i-Azam</i>    | ... | Morádábád    | ... | ... | Urdú                     | Amjad Ali            | "   | 8th & 12th.       | "    | 11th               | 180                                                   | " |
| 49 | <i>Najmu-l-Akhdar</i>   | ... | Etáwah       | ... | ... | "                        | Rúhu-l-lah Khán      | "   | "                 | "    | 10th & 15th.       | 180                                                   | " |
| 50 | <i>Nasim-i-Agra</i>     | ... | Agrá         | ... | ... | "                        | Jamná Dás            | "   | 7th               | "    | 9th                | 385                                                   | " |
| 51 | <i>Nasim-i-Hind</i>     | ... | Fatehpur     | ... | ... | "                        | Sheo Naráyan         | "   | 8th               | "    | 12th               | 50                                                    | " |
| 52 | <i>Nasim-i-Jaunpur</i>  | ... | Jaunpur      | ... | ... | "                        | Muhammad Isháq       | "   | "                 | "    | 10th               | 50                                                    | " |
| 53 | <i>Nizamul-Mulk</i>     | ... | Morádábád    | ... | ... | "                        | Fahimu-din           | "   | 11th              | "    | 14th               | 100                                                   | " |
| 54 | <i>Nar Afshan</i>       | ... | Ludhiana     | ... | ... | "                        | Rev. C. B. Newton... | "   | 10th              | "    | 12th               | 690                                                   | " |
| 55 | <i>Naru-l-Anwar</i>     | ... | Cawnpore     | ... | ... | "                        | Abdu-l-Hamid         | "   | 12th              | "    | 13th               | 306                                                   | " |
| 56 | <i>Nyaya Sudha</i>      | ... | Hardá        | ... | ... | M a r á t h i - English. | Básudeva Bháskar...  | "   | 9th               | "    | 10th               | 400                                                   | " |
| 57 | <i>Oudh Akhdar</i>      | ... | Lucknow      | ... | ... | Urdú                     | Sheo Prasád          | "   | 9th to 15th.      | "    | 9th to 15th.       | 595 copies (including 50 copies taken by Government). | " |
| 58 | <i>Oudh Punch</i>       | ... | "            | ... | ... | "                        | Sajjád Husain        | "   | 3rd               | "    | 10th               | 450 copies.                                           | " |
| 59 | <i>Panjáb Punch</i>     | ... | Láhore       | ... | ... | "                        | Firozu-l-din         | "   | 3rd & 10th.       | "    | 11th & 14th.       | 80                                                    | " |
| 60 | <i>Páte Khán</i>        | ... | "            | ... | ... | "                        | Abdu-l-Rahmán        | "   | 9th               | "    | 12th               | 400                                                   | " |



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| No. | NAME.                          | LOCALITY.     | LANGUAGE.                 | MONTHLY,<br>WEEKLY, OR<br>OTHERWISE. | NAME OF PUBLISHER.   | DATE OF PAPER.      | DATE OF RECEIPT.     | CIRCULATION. |
|-----|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| 61  | <i>Patiāla Akhbār</i>          | Patiāla       | Urdū                      | Weekly                               | Din Muhammad         | Nov. 8th            | 1887.                | 365 copies.  |
| 62  | <i>Pradyōg Samachār</i>        | Allāhābād     | Hindī                     | "                                    | Dewaki Nandan        | " 12th              | "                    | 500          |
| 63  | <i>Public-News</i>             | Lāhore        | Urdū                      | "                                    | Hargopāl             | " 6th               | "                    | 600          |
| 64  | <i>Qaisari</i>                 | Jullundur     | "                         | "                                    | Ahmad Bakhsh         | " 12th              | "                    | 115          |
| 65  | <i>Raftu-l-Akhbār</i>          | Benares       | "                         | "                                    | Ghulam Husain        | " 7th               | "                    | 200          |
| 66  | <i>Rahbar-i-Hind</i>           | Lāhore        | "                         | Tri-weekly                           | Nādir Ali            | " 8th, 10th & 12th. | " 10th, 13th & 15th. | 405          |
| 67  | <i>Rajputāna Gazette</i>       | Ajmere        | Urdū-Hindī...             | Weekly                               | Murād Ali            | " 7th               | "                    | 432          |
| 68  | <i>Ratn Prakash</i>            | Ratlam        | Urdū                      | "                                    | Muhammad Abdu-l-Haq. | " 3rd               | "                    | 150          |
| 69  | <i>Ravi</i>                    | Lahore        | "                         | "                                    | Hargopāl             | " 9th               | "                    | 450          |
| 70  | <i>Kohilkhand Punch</i>        | Morādābād     | "                         | "                                    | Jamshed Ali          | " 6th               | "                    | 150          |
| 71  | <i>Roznān</i>                  | Lucknow       | "                         | Bi-weekly                            | Tegh Bahādur         | " 8th & 10th,       | " 9th & 11th,        | 113          |
| 72  | <i>Sādiqu-l-Akhbār</i>         | Bahawalpur... | "                         | Weekly                               | Dwārka Nāth          | " 10th              | "                    | 250          |
| 73  | <i>Safr-i-Ām</i>               | Bhupāl        | "                         | "                                    | Abdu-l-Wāhid         | " 3rd & 10th,       | " 14th               | 220          |
| 74  | <i>Saijan Kirti Sudhā-kar.</i> | Udaipur       | Hindī                     | "                                    | Banshi Dhar          | " 7th               | "                    | 160          |
| 75  | <i>Saroshi-i-Benares</i>       | Benares       | Urdū                      | "                                    | Walī Muhammad        | " 8th               | "                    | 350          |
| 76  | <i>Shahna-i-Hind</i>           | Meerut        | "                         | "                                    | Ahmad Hasan          | " 11th              | "                    | 180          |
| 77  | <i>Shām-i-Oudh</i>             | Fyzābād       | "                         | Tri-monthly,                         | Kishun Prasād        | " 8th               | "                    | 138          |
| 78  | <i>Shula-i-Tūr</i>             | Cawnpore      | "                         | Weekly                               | Jamnā Prasād         | " 7th               | "                    | 95           |
| 79  | <i>Sirāj-i-l-Akhbār</i>        | Jhelam        | "                         | "                                    | Faqir Muhammad       | " 9th               | "                    | 350          |
| 80  | <i>Subodh Sindhu</i>           | Khandwa       | M a r ā t h i -<br>Hindī. | "                                    | Lakshman Anant       | " 9th               | "                    | 200          |











**[CONFIDENTIAL.]**

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